NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Land Reform Meeting.

Crand Demonstration at Tammany Hall

There was a glorious rally of the friends of Free omes for the People, last night, at fammany Hall, got up under the auspic o of the Land Regrmers of the Becoud Ward. The Rail was thorouthly filled at an early bour by an attentive and quiet assembly—a most unusual occurrence in the

At about 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to or der, and the following officers (residents of the Sec.

end Ward) were appointed:

J. K. INGALLS, President.
Dr. Ws. J. Young, Vice-President.

Seen. Price, M. Ryss., Andrew White.
Ben. Price that read the following Address and

Resolutions:

It has been asserted, on authority almost universally recognized in this country, that Governments are instituted for the security of the right and happiness of the people, and that when they become houtficien for, or destructive of this end, the people may justly amend or after thom, or abolish them and substitute others. May it not be added that where they can do this so easily as by depositing a ballot, it is folly or cowardice in them mut to do so. Can anything be more notonious than the fact that the Governments, State and National, under which we now live, do not secure the rights and happiness of the people, as perfectly National, uncer which we now live, do not secure the rights and happiness of the people, as perfectly as they might? Do we not see Rich and Poor among us as in despote Governments: Rich, who have become so through no labor or merit of their ewn, and Poor, who are so through no demerit of near of industry in them? Is it not plain that almost every species of the product of labor passes immediately from the hands of its ingenious and industrious yet poverty-stricken creators into the proprietorship of those whose only labor consists in teeping accounts of their Aladdin like accumulations, and contriving how to consume the luxuries they afford? Here, in this city, twelve or stateen they afford? Here, in this city, twelve or stateen bours monotonous and health destroying toil of the widowed or orphaned seamstress, in her rented sarret, is rewarded with two or three shillings, while the man who is merely engaged in exchang sarret, is rewarded with two or three shilings, while the man who is merely engaged in exchanging the products of labor, pockets twenty or thirty percent, for the few hours he spends away from his naurious up town or country mansion; and from the work shop, the mine, the ocean or the farm sumerous examples might be drawn of similar contains between the toilers paltry pittance and the proprietors gambling game. But let us pass over the sufficiently oft-toid tale, and come at once to the question, Way does our American Republicanism produce the same bitter fruits as the rotten Despotum of the Old World? The solution of the riddle has been discovered; our Republic has been discovered; our Republic has been based

penduce the same biller frittle as the rottlen Despotent of the riddle has been discovered: our Republic has been based on the same rotten foundation as the crambling Despotent—on Land Monopolt.

How could it be otherwise than that there should be Rich Idlers and Poor Toiters, while a few were allowed to become proprietors of the ground from which all must draw their subsistence? Could an increasing population of lackianders become anything e se than poorer and more dependent, on an area of ground that never widens an inch, and the increased price of which is the result of their increasing numbers and aggregation, yet upon which they are forced to pay each succeeding year an additional premium? Let us cease to wonder then at a result so inevitable from a cause so palpable, and inquire directly for the remedy. If a Despotism can only maintain a convulsive existence on the basis of Land Monopoly, is it not a legitimate deduction that a true Respublicanism can only be permanently established on the foundation of a LANDED DANCERACY? We unbesitatingly affirm that our form of the verticement requires only the that our form of dovernment requires only the smelnement of the Free Soil principle to reduce the practice the theoretic truths of our Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That the proper object of a Rapublican Government is to ascure to every human being every right, and that the pretended necessity of giving up a portion of man's rights for the purpose of accuring the remainder, is a fallacy inculcated for the support of Despotam.

Resolved, That the right of primary necessity is that of the means of subsistence, the use of the soil, without which the individual must either live in dependence or die.

Resolved, That notwithstanding our education Resolved, That notwithstanding our constitutioned influences of an imported system of land traffic and monopoly, the indicasing numbers and dependence of our landless population, have forced a recarrence to first principles, and developed to our view the wronglutness, the crushing injustice of Land

Monopoly.

Resolved, That the most just and feasible measures to abolish Land Monopoly, and secure homes to ail, are, tirst to provent any future acquisition of land by individuals, above an ample sufficiency for land by individuals. a family's support; secondly, to prohibs all trailing the public lands, and dec are them free, in safficient portions, to the landless; and thirdly, to de

clare the homesteads exempt from all liability for debt, and transferable only to landless people. Resolved, That all Governmen grants of land to to be sold for the support of schools, colleges and ble violations of the Free Soil principle, and a rob-bery of the landless of the first price they are compelied to pay to Government or the second price to speculators, for lands so granted, to the exemption from rightful tax of those is possession of the toli or of property obtained through its months

Resolved, That Government grants of lanmilitary services are iniqui ous, because if the stier already had a home, his proper recompensews a cash payment for his services, and if he had he seems to was probably forced to the war by his secessities, (an involuntary substitute for some land or money member, who look days to after land or money-monger who took care to stay ting upon his land—his without a Government grant—then to a paper warrant to be peddled away for the means of temporary subsistence, again to be used for speculation on the necessities of the

Resoverd, That no candidate for any office ought to receive the vote of any irrend of equal rights and just government unless pledged in writing to use all his induspee, whether elected or not, to carry into effect the three Land Reform messures, carry into effect the three Land Reform measures,
the Fen Hour System in factories and on public
works, and such other measures for the temporary
reflet of the landless toilers as may be amon necessary till the land measures can be enforced by law
sary till the land measures can be enforced by law

Reselved. That the speedy accomplishment o Land Reform and Labor Emane-pation requires the unceasing activity of the voter, not only at the polis, but at the primary elections; and not only at the primary elections, but in every sphere of every-

day influence.

Kessived, That Land Reform is the reform of
first importance to, the cause of Freedom and the
existence of this Republic

After the reading of the Address and Resola tions, (which were adopted with a thundering Ay!) the following letters were read from Hons. Henry D. Moore, A. G Brown of Miss. (received with fre To complete this reform there are two other necessary measures; one was Land Limitation—this was the business of the States; Congress could do nothing for us here. All our efficits would be in vain if we failed to apply a limit to the quantity of land which any one person might hold.

He took plain and open ground. If anything was to be gained, it must be done by freedom of the Public Lands, combined with Land Limitation. The third point was Homestead Exemption—He was entirely in favor of this measure. The poor man in debt was more able to pay his creditors when his wife and children were under shelter than if they were outcasts. The chief objection to this was that it would make men tishonest—that they would get thamselves in debt and then shield themselves behind the Exemption Law—affeld themselves behind the Exemption Law—He referred to the stroggle on this question in the quent interruptions of cheers, and three cheers for the writer,) and the German Musical Society :

Letter from Henry D. Moore. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, D. C. Aug. 26, 1850.

My Dean Sin: I am this moment in receipt of Pours of 24th inst leviting me to address the Mass Meeting of Land Reformers, to be held in your city on Tournday next. I regret much my inability to be present on that occasion, as the subject of Land Reform is one in which I feel a deep interest; but at the present time we have some very important bills upon the Speaker's table, and which are liable Mile upon the Speaker's table, and which are liable to be taken up at any moment by the House for its action, and I cannot consistently with my sense of duty about muself during the pendency of those mesures. Were it otherwise, I should find much phasure in accepting your kind invitation.

With respect, yours if u X_L BENKY D. MODRE.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, AUGUST 30. NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

VOL. X NO. 2924.

Letter from A. G. Brown

Letter from A. G. Brows.

House or Berazsenvatives (
Washington, Monday, Aug. 21)

John H. Krysen, Eaq. Cor See National Reform Am.

Dark Sir: I am this moment in receipt of your letter inviting me to abend a Mass Meeting of the friends of Land Reform in New York on Trursday evening next. My public duties at Washington are of a nature to forbid my absence at that time; were it otherwise, it would give me real pleasure to him my felloweities and Naw York on the seen.

to join my fellow-citizens of New York on the occa-sion alluded to, and with them lift up my voice in favor of that great reform which the interest of the nation of the States and the people all unite in

It is a burning shame that this nation, the largest landed proprietor in the world, should centinue to hold its sand against the wants of its own people. Thousands of men, women and children, is all parts of the country, are without shelters and without homes, while the nation, like a great mastif, keeps watch over untold millions of acres of God's broad earth. The lands are given up to wild beasts, while men are forbidden to take possession of them. This state of things ought not to exist, and if the people do their duty it will not long continue.

and if the people do their duty it will not song continue.

I hold that this Government has no right to take sides with bears and woives, wild cats and catamounts, against men, and protect these bears of the forest against the inroads of civilization. Make the lands free to actual settlers, and the hardy pioneers will take possession and set up cottage, school-houses and churches where wild beasts now roam at large. Make these lands free, and thousands of men and women now broken down in spirit and almost worthless, will leave the crowded streets of your cities; the hovels, cellars and miserable alleys and courts of New York, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns will give

New-Orleans, and other cities and towns will give

New-Orleans, and other cities and towns will give up their wretched inmates, and they will scatter themselves over the wildeness and become industrious, energetic and enterprizing producers.—
They will make good citizens of the United States, good citizens of the State to which they may emigrate, good neighbors good Christians, good husbands and wives. Their moral, social and religious condition will be improved, and the country at large will in a proportionate degree be advanced in all the elements of prosperity.

As I desire human happiness,—as I desire State and national prosperity,—as I would banish the wild beasts and give a home to man,—as I would break up the dens of vice in cities and erect happy homes in the country,—as in short, I would give

break up the dens of vice in cities and erect happy bomes in the country,—as, in short, I would give to man that which God intended should be his, so would I remove every obstacle which the law in terposes, and let the citizens of this country, native and adopted, go without hindrance upon the public lands, and when there I would protect them against the world, without money and without price—These are my well-formed opinions, and so long as I remain in the national council I will exart my best energies to carry them into practical operation. Again expressing my regret that it will be out of my power to attend your Mass Meeting, I subscribe myself,

wyself,
Very respectfully and faithfully.
Your fried and fellow-citizen,
A. G. BROWN.

Letter of acceptance from the German Musical

Society.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
At a meeting of the German Singing Society, a section of the Social Reform Association, it has

section of the Scotal Retorm Association of the call of the natural Retorm Association of the Second Ward and will attend their mass meeting on Thursday evening.

Resolved, That we are ready to perform our National and American songs before this respectable body.

Resolved That we, with hands and hearts, will always assist and sustain the endeavors of the American Land Reform Association.

By order of the Society.

CHAS. SONNE President.

The German Singers, the "Social Reform Sing

ing Association," Amandus Link, leader, then sang

an Ode to our national melody-" Hail Columbia,

Honace Greeker then rose and spoke briefly

He thought that this City, which had first enter-tained the cause of Land Reform should keep her

prominence in the movement. He was glad tha

men high in Congress and the Ca inet were talk

ing so favorably of the matter, but he would rathe

see them passing some reformatory measures, and

see them passing some reformatory measures, and referred to the various bills now in progress for sequestering large portions of the Public Domaia. He feared that while we had good speaches and letters, they would be passing these obnoxious bills. Every one of these bills getting ahead of the People's bill would be an impediment to that cause, and place its triumph far in the fature. He thought is the duty of all Land Retormers to make frequent and orgent manifestations of their designs. He

and orgent manifestations of their designs. He rejoiced in the fact that Wisconsin, one of the youngest of the States, echoed the voice of New-York, one of the oldest and the most popoulous, in the cause of Land Reform. We must keep up these meetings, we must awaken Soaton and Philadelphia, and the whole country. He referred to the recent report of Senator Felch of Michigan with the Reform and this group of the results of the recent report of Senator Felch of Michigan

sa ainst the Reform and this came from a State which had been peculiarly cursed with Land Monopoly. Mr. G. closed by urging continual agitation.

Hon. ISAAC P. WALKER, of Wisconsin, was then

introduced. He was both flattered and embar

rassed, he said, to appear before this audience. He

feared it would be a difficult task to say anything

new on the question. In most other countries

when beneficial reforms are proposed, the first

thing is to attack the Government; the limited

thing is to attack the Government, the amore right of suffrage manacles the power of the peo-ple. Here the case is different. Here, if we do not carry out our reforms, the fault is our own and not that of our rulers. He was proad to believe that our institutions were capable of securing any desirable reform; if they do not we must ceasure ourselves. He was glad to believe that the people

He would speak of this reform, first, in its influence upon the Government and the country. He referred to the patriotic feeling which was necessary to the proper support of our Government; our Government must be sustained by patriotism. If the people here, as a whole, could have a right to a home on the soil, when the invader should approach they would say each for himself, this spot of practic that least is mine, and I will live to enjoy it or die to defend it. He referred to the jealousies, the

die to defend it. He referred to the jealousies, the pride of caste, which was ere; setting against the efforts of the humble and the unnoted. This pride must be overthrown. Beconteried that this great reform would advance the interests of all; the merchant would gain new obstoners by opening the Western lands to the willing laborer; the manufacture, would find Home, Industry, protected by

the Western lands to the willing laborer, the manufacturer would find Home Industry protected by facturer would find Home Industry protected by Land Reform—give us this and we will send you customers you never dreamed of, and whom you can never get through the mediam of high tariff; He would only present these as generalities—be could not speak especially of them, but hoped they would be thought of and talked of. He would say to the capitalists that their interests also would be advanced by giving the poor a charge to live. In-

to the empiralists that their inferests also would be advanced by giving the poor a chance to live. Indeed, he was confident that all interests would be deed, he was confident that all interests would be every way advanced by the success of Land Reform. Is there any man who would look with jest-form. Is there any man who would look with jest-form.

ousy upon the acquisition of a home by his poor

To complete this reform there are two other ne

A. L. LEO, Secretary.

the words in German.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1850.

Convention to form a Constitution for his State, (Wisconsis) and read an extract from his speech on that occasion. He disagreed in the notion that this measure would encourage frand; showing that there would be far more inducement for probity and upright dealing—that, on the contrary, the present system was encouraging fraudulent transfers and false conduct. He thought that the system which protected the Home should be encouraged by the people. He hoped that the whole three measures—Free Homes, Land Limitation and Homestead Exemption—would be pushed forward together.

He then briefly exonerated the Government from inactivity, and threw the burden upon the people, who must do the work themselves. He referred to the continual jeers and jibes, the slang. "Vote yourself a farm party," Ac. and said that their time would be short, that the Lund Reformers could well bear them in view of their prospective victory. He cautioned his bearers against the specious pretenders who would seek their votes at the polls, and after defining the power of the ballot, adjured them to use it for heir own benefit and the benefit of all. Each man of you is more powerful than the President himself, armed with your ballot. He rejoiced that this reform had come from the bone and since of the land; he was from that class himself. He was glad to know that these doctrines were now looked upon as something hoty; that they were heard with respect and even with pleasure in quarters where they were supposed to be least paintable.

Mr W closed by urging action, continued action, until the work was done.

He sty cheers followed Mr. W. as he retired from the rostrum.

Michael Walsh then came forward. He

from the rostrum.

Michael Walsh then came forward. He MICHAEL WALSH then came forward. He claimed to be one of the first, if not the very first, land reformer in New-York. If we desire to have a Conservative Government we must give every man something to conserve. When the Bourbons were restored they did not dare to reciain the states confiscated by the Republic of Robespierre. He referred to the degraded condition of the British laborers, and lashed the woodcock enting, wine-drinking nobility in his peculiar vein. He was an open enemy of landlord and expitalist despotism. We had no reason to accuse the Deity of partiality; we live in a world of plenty for all—we are ourselves to blame for our position. But the great drawback was the necessities under which the poor were fettered. Poor men toil on under the base expectation that they will one day cease to be alaves and become masters—hat they may then put other slaves the woes they now suffer. He oksed by adjuring all who were blessed with more than usual gentus or energy or wealth to use it for the elevation of mankind.

Theodore E. Tomlinson then spoke. He said

THEODORE E. Tomlinson then spoke. He said we are here to resolve upon Land Reform. What is its tendency? It is what the aim of every true Reform must be to confer happiness to the entire Reform must be to confer happiness to the entire people. And so Land Reform will do. It will speak cure to Labor its legitimate reward; it will speak with equal power to the rich and the poor; it will show to both how their interests are the same and indivisible. Providence speaks to us through the mouths of the tyrants destroying the freedom of Europe; through the millions of emigrants landing on our shores, greeted and welcomed with all our hearts, as a mass of intelligent, instructed and industrious men. Here they come because they know that, generally, Labor is re-nunerated better here than in Europe. They become our meat valuable citizens. Now let us throw open our wast plains, our fertile prairies, our beautiful mountains, and the stream of plenty will pour over all the land; surplus of Labor will be led off, misery be extinguished and happiness increase. But every man most do his duty. We must become practical; at the choice of our Representatives we must leet only those who pledge themselves to go for this measure. The laboring man must look eat, and the intelligent must struggle with all the expectites which nature has bestowed upon them—You have heard the speaker before me say if we have to complain, then it is our own fault, and we are to accuse ourselves. These words express our entire duties. If the man of the People, Mirks Walsh, who addressed this meeting before me, would properly apply his talents, teaching and instructing the People about their duties, then he will be of more use to the community Caan was John Jacob Astor with all his millions.

Geo. H. Evans (Editor of Young America, and ploneer in the great movement) next addressed people. And so Land Reform will do. It will se-

GEO. H. Evans (Editor of Young America, and pioneer in the great movement) next addressed the vast assembling, giving a general recapitulation of the Land Reform movement since its commencement, examining the question of land titles since the discovery of this continent which he said were first founded in usurpation. He referred the recent report of Hon. Alphouf Fitch of Michigan, the Chairman of the Land Committee in the United States Senate, and exposed its absurdities. He urged the Workingmen, without distriction of party, to attend the primary meetings and elections, and see that the caudidates proposed for their suffrages are pledged in favor of their measures.

Mr. W. M. V. Barr followed Mr. Evans and op-GEO. H. EVANS (Editor of Young America, and

Mr. WM. V. BARR followed Mr. Evans and op posed the further traffic in the soil of the people in his usual eloquent remarks, and hoped that the peo-ple assembled would no longer be duped in the ex-ercise of the right of suffrage. He concluded by eroise of the right of sufrage. He conduced by calling the attention of the audience to the meeting of the United Workingmen of the Eleventh Ward, at the Assyrian Hooms, Third at between Avenue D and Lewis at to consider the proper course to be pursued by the Workingmen of the Ward to secure the rights of labor through political action, which is to be addressed by several emisent Indus-

A German speaker, Mr. William WEITLING A German speaker, Mr. William WEITLING, was then introduced. The main points of the address of Mr. Weitling were that the Land Reform question would annihilate all other pending political questions, and entirely all the Slavery agitation, which might already be regarded as dead. Land Reform would become in 1852 the sole question of the Presidency, and when introduced we will have a real, a true President, and that is the People—the people liberated from all the evils of society. would never hazard those institutions.

He believed the grest reform of the day was

"Land Reform." People were asking in every
section of the land the reason of the vast disproportion in the distribution of wealth. He referred
to his late speech in the Senate, and would not repest the views there set forth.

He would speak of this reform, first, in its influ-

The meeting then adjourned.

SERENADE TO SENATOR WALKER .- At bail-past 11 o'clock last evening the Musical Society of the German Social Reform Association assembled in front of the Irving House in Broadway, corner of Heade at opposite the room of Hon. Mr. Walker, and sang the "Morning Welcome" in a very creditable manner. The distinguished Senutor was cheered and he acknowledged this token of public esteem by opening his window and showing him self to the assembled multitude. The "Moorish Serepade" and the "Swiss Boy" were then given by the Sieging Association in a creditable manner. The band was led by Mr Link and the President of the Association, Mr. Sonne.

-Thus ended the glorious Land Reform demon stration of ti. Second Ward.

REAL ESTATE .-- The following sales were made by Adrian H. Muller, Aug. 29-Brick house with four years' lease of lot No. 80 Chambers st. 82,460; 1 lot north-west corner of Ninetieth at and Fourthav. \$205; 1 lot adjoining on Fourth av. \$145; 2 lots do do, \$127 each, \$234; 1 lot north side Nine-tieth st. 100 feet west Fourth av. \$106; 1 do do, teth st. 100 feet west Fourth av. \$106; 1 do do, acjoining, \$165; 1 do do, \$116; 1 do do, \$103; 1 do do, \$110: 1 do do, \$105.

FATAL ACCIDENT .-- As the 6 o'clock train of Hudson River Railroad cars were going up West at George Sturker, a lad aged 12, who, it was said, was not a regular passenger, when near Amos atattempted to jump off; he fell before the wheels and they ran over him; his legs were mangled in a shocking manner. He was carried to his father's, 98 Amos at Dr. Sherrill was soon in attendance. who used every exertion to relieve and make him comfortable, but before 8 o'clock he died.

NEW POLICE CAPTAIN -On Wednesday, Mr. Turnbull was appointed by the Mayor, Captain of the Eighth Ward Police, instead of Capt. Fairchild, whose term of office has expired.

FIRE-A fire occurred about 9; P.M. Wednesday night in the attic of 278 Rivington at Damage very slight

CITY ITEMS.

THE NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE -LATING OF THE CORNER STORE .- Yesterday evening at half-past 6 o'clock, the ceremony of laying the corner stone o' the new Medical College, in Thirteenthet, took place. The walls of the building are already raised to the third story, and will soon be roofed in. The corner stone is located in the second story, at the south-eastern angle of the walls. Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, to whose hands the ceremony had been committed, was introduced to the and ence by Rev. Dr. Downing, and then proceeded to deposit the corner stone in its place. The box placed is the cavity contained a selection of news-papers, including the California journals, various contemporary documents, the corporate seal of the College, the names of the builders, and Dr. Co Sermon on the Prophecies. After the operation was completed, Rev. Dr. Dewitt pronoun benediction. The audience was small, and we no-ticed a remarkable dearth of members of the Fac-

The company then proceeded to the Church of the Parilans, (Rev. Dr. Cheevers,) where, after a veintlery on the organ by the accomplished Scharf. enberg, and prayer by Rev. Dr. Dewitt, Dr. Cox delivered his address. It oscupied about an hour though the time must have seemed less to the greater part of the audience, who did not fail to appreciate the Dr.'s off-hand, good humored style.— He alluded, in the commencement, to the City o Brooklyn, whose growth, he said, needs now and then to be expounded to the wisest men of Goth am. The population of New-York, according to statistics, was doubled once in 15 years, but that o Brooklyn once in about half the time. This year's census would probably give a return of 120,000 Nevertheless, Brooklyn has yet so medical school, though, if the project of annexation (which he would vote for, if it were put to the test,) was car ried, she could then share in the benefits of the three now established in this city. Dr. C. then discussed at length the connection of the arts. The three great arts which have done most for men are generally reckoned to be Divinity, Medicine and Law, to which he would add those of the Teacher and Statesman. Through the brotherhood of these arts the influence of each is increased ; the advance of one acts upon all the others. This is illustrated at the present day, when medical science has been more accelerated than at any time since the middle

of the Fifteenth century.

There is always a point where all the learned professions may meet-they may all unite in the spread of the genuine Bucacian philosophy. It was part of his religion to detest quackery; he cared little whether it was in the shape of Mormonism or Rochester Knockings. The Dr. alluded to the Bible, as containing the only complete description of Death, and thought it abould be expounded to medical classes. He then gave, in brief terms, an amusing history of the rise and progress of medical science, from the Chaldeans and the Egyptians. (who, he said, were obliged to embalm their friends on account of the Nile floods,) down to his recollections of Dr. Rush, and other renowned Philadelphia physicians. He closed by referring to the necessity of giving practical hints to the students for the preservation of their health, quoting, in this con-nection, passages from "Lycidas," and winding up with an invocation for the prosperity of the New

Medical Coilegant
After the benediction, by Rev. Dr. Lewis, the meeting adjourned. The Trustees and reporters to the press were then invited to the residence of Dr. A. L. Cox, on Fourth av. where they were regaled with a handsome collation.

The new College, which is a substantial brick building, with freestone sile and facings, will be completed by the first of October. The following are the Professors, recently appointed by the Trus tees: HORACE GREEN, M D. Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; Ash L. Cox, M.D. Professor of Surgery; John H. WHITTAKER, M.D. Professor of Anatumy and Physiology; Enwis Hamilton Davis, M.D. Professor of Materia Med. ica and Pharmacy; B. FORDYCE BARRER, M.D. Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children; R OGDEN DOREMES, M. D. Professor of Chemistry ; ALEXANDER B. MOTT, M D. 77; E. M BRUNDIGE, M.D. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

By a provision in the Charter of the College, five students from the Free Academy, who shall have the written certificate . 'b | Professors of the Institution of their hav a sined superior scholar ship, and who are in ret loted circumstances, wi be admitted without marge, to the lectures of the College, on their paying the fees of matriculation-The following are the officers comprising the Board of Trustees :

THE LOCO PRIMARY ELECTION IN THE FIF-TRENTH WARD THE AF ZEE ON -In pu ... " of the mandate of the Bucker Wantal tee, the "unterdified" of this World account assemble, from the hours of 4 to 8 P. M. at the couse of Mr. Alexander, 171 Laurene at corner of Honston, and not at the Vausball Garden, as at first appeared, for the election of three Delegates to Tammany five persons to nominate a Delegate to Syracuse, and a Ward Committee of twenty one members. Thomas Glimartin of the Sixth Wm. H. Bolton of the Third, and Joseph M. Marsh of the Tenth Ward (a candidate for the Presidency of the General Committee), have been appoint ed Ward Inspectors. They ough to prevent the personation of any of the Whig voters of the Ward by the innumerable rufflanc and "Short Boys," who prowl in the violalty of the polis, The Globe denounces the late election in the Oh Pourteenth as a farce. If it was, the election of every other was equally a farce. The election of nearly every member of the General Committee has been contested for just the same reason, " in

formality. The following is the vote by which a new elecion was called in the Fifteenth Ward, and shows the relative strongth of the radical and Hunke,

"Democrats"

YEAS-Mesara Mulitgan, Gannon, Mahan, Boltom
Mabben, Marshall, Western, Savage, Grimardo, Sun
Correll, Mcasibbon, Colem, Brisley, Valleau, Straban
Marsh, Waltwright, Huot, O Gonor, Marcenor, Tries,
Garthwain, Osary, Sarciay, Smith, Quino, Dishrity, Jack

PRICE TWO CENTS.

nomination of John Van Roren for Syracuse, who met with no concession at the last election.

This is a pretty state of things, and a few more new elections will purge the "Democratic" party pretty effectively of the progressives who have at tempted to impose " new tests."

THE LOCO STATE CONVENTION.—The election of Capt. Issiah Rynders of the Second Ward, from the 1st Assembly District, is "officially" announced, with the "provise," we understand, of the uncon ditional surrender of his ancient Barnburner prin ples and the other numerous beresies he has been charged with. The Captain will make quite a sensation at the "Union" State Convention at Syracuse, from his numerous and daring exploits or the triumph of "sound Democratic principles.

Capt Issiah Rynders has been selected by the Convention of Delegates of the First and Second Wards, to represent the First Assembly District in the Syracuse Convention.

TABERNACLE IMPROVED .- The Broadway Tab ernacle will be reopened for public worship next Sabbath morning, Sept. 1st. During its close for the past month the whole house has been thoroughly reprired and much improved. It has been ted and recarpeted; the gas fixtures have been rearranged, so as to be less objectionable to the evening audience; the pulpit, platform and desk have been entirely rebuilt upon a new and enlarged plan, thus dispensing with the extra stag-ing upon Anniversaries and other public occasions, and the orchestra has been remodeled so as to give a much better effect to the performance of the choir. A new chandeller has also been suspended in the central dome. It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Thompson will conduct the services, and that for the opening exercises of the evening, the choir will produce some new music from the pen of their accomplished leader, Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury.

THE FATHERS.-A majority of both Boards of the Common Council, and some other public officers, went up to West Point yesterday on a visit to ex Alderman Cozzens. It is needless to say that they were capitally entertained.

CONVENTION OF INSTRUCTORS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB .- The session of this Convention yesterday was of considerable interest; our report is unavoidably postponed until to morrow. A number of papers were read by various members of the Conrention, and a series of important resolutions were adopted after debate. The sessions will be resumed this morning, at the Institution in Fifti-

PROBABLE ATTEMPT AT KIDNAPPING -Yester day afternoon a carriage drove to Red Hook Point just below the Atlantic Dock, containing several men and a yellow woman about 25 years of age The place selected was formerly a lonely and on frequented spot, but there is now a yard for repairing small vessels, where several men were at work. Thinking all was not right, the men left their employment and went to the carriage, the persons in which said the woman was a runaway slave, and that a boat would soon come from a schooner to take her on board. The woman denied the charge, and begged to be released from the men, or that some one would cut her throat rather than suffer her to be taken away. Two of the workmen immediate ly started for an officer, which seemed to alarm the carriage party, for the carriage left, leaving the woman and one of the men on the beach. The woman started back for this City, followed by the men for some distance, and crossed the South Ferry about 4 o'clock. The carriage also crosse i, but was empty. This presents a case that should be in. quired into, for if there is a gang of kidnappers prowling around somebody should know it.

SHOOTING CASE - A great excitement was raised Wednesday evening in the Ninth Ward by the report of fire arms, near the corner of Hudson and Horatio ats. and the discovery that James Queen had fired two pistol shots in quick succession at a man named Edward Coates, Queen's brother-inlaw, the first ball taking effect in the sucle and the second in the stomach of the victim.

It appears that Queen had visited the house of his brother in law for the purpose of seeing his sister. He seated himself upon a trunk, and in a faway saked her to sit upon his knee. Shere fused, and after Queen had left the house told her husband, who immediately wrote a letter to Queen accusing him of trying to seduce his own sister. A etter was forthwith sent back, denying in strong terms the accusation, and desiring an answer of re traction. No answer was returned, and Queen went to the bouse to have an interview with ble sister, not expecting to meet her husband. However, he met Coates upon the stairs and saked him for an answer to the note. Coates thereupon thrust Queen's letter into his hand, saying, "there is your answer," and then put Queen out of the house striking him several blows, and following him into the middle of the street. Queen then turned and fired the pistol with the result above stated. He was forthwith arrested and taken to the station house at Jefferson Market by officer Burlison. The wounded man was also brought there, and Justice Meek and Ald. Ball attended and took his deposition. He was then sent to the Hospital; but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. Queen resides in Washington at Brooklyn.

The accused states that on receiving the letter from his brother in law, accusing him of the inten tion to commit so diabolical an act upon the person of his own sister, he made up his min't to commit suicide, and leaded the pistol for that purpose, but on being so suchenly attacked by his brother-in, law he was beside himself and did not know what he was about when he fired. It is the opinion of the officers of the Jefferson Market prison, where he is confined, that if he had an opportunity he would destroy himself, and they have, accordingly. kept him handcaffed. Bignora Bosto's Benefit takes place this

evening at Castle Garden, with Donizetti's masterpiece, Lucia di Lammermoor, and Salvi, Badiali and Bosio as his interpreters. Added to this, we will have the magic double-bass of Borzarst, and the delicious violin of ARDITI, which alone would be sufficient to draw a crowd, had not the merits of the fascinating prime donne secured her such a certain throng of friends and admirers.

We learn with much pleasure that the Ravels commence their amusing performance on Mon day next at Niblo's establishment. They will be greeted, no doubt, as usual, by houses crowded in every part, and their many admirers in New-York will hail their return with delight.

PORTRAIT OF JENNY LISD .- Mr. Geo. E. Leefe Ill Nassau et has sent us a lithographic portrait Jenny Lind, colored in a very brillient style. It is intended for general circulation.

THE DOME ENGINE .- There was a very successful trial of the new City locomotive known as the "Dumb Engine," yesterday on the Hudson River Railroad. A train of five large cars, well filled, was taken up from Chambers to Thirty-thirdat in fine sty'e, without smoke or noise, at a speed of six or eight miles an hour. The engine, it strikes us, is well adapted for the work in cities it has no appearance of a locomotive, is easily managed, quickly supped and apparently very safe. We don't know as to the frightening of horses; that may be an objection. Among those who saw its operations were about forty of the Aldermen and Assistants.

NEW MILITARY COMPAST -The United Service Journal says that a number of the old membe the Lancer Troop, formerly attached to the 9th Reg iment, have reorganized themselves into a new troop, adopting the name of "Brigade Lancara."--Mr. Hannigan is to be the Captain. They have 24 names on their roll, and have adopted their bill of dress, which will be a tight dark blue jacket or coater, faced with scarlet and sky-blue pants, with scarlet stripe. The subordinate officers will soon be

RANDALL'S ISLAND, FOR THE CHILDREN .- We learn from a gentleman connected with the Alme House catablishment, that Mesars. Connell & Pax. ton of this city, on Tuesday, sent to Handali's Island 28 baskets of peaches for the children there and 28 baskets of peaches for the children there under charge of the public authorities. The peaches were received by the Superintendent and distrib-uted among the children to their great gratification. We ought to add that Masses Connell & Panton paid for the conveyance of the fruit from the fact of Robinson at. North River, across the city to the

IMPORTANT ARREST .- In another column will be found an account of the arrest of the notorious counterfeiter Brockway and some of his accomplices.— Officer George W. Norris, of the Chief's office, who had the stair in hand, deserves great credit for this important operation, and has thereby given another proof of the value of his services as an officer in our Police Department. RASCALITY .- A venerable old lady who had not

seen as much of the world at some who are younger, and thought full as well of it as it deserves, had occasion recently to visit her relations in Buffalo, and was so unfortunate as to be on the steam America, on Lake Erie, when it blow up, destroy ing several lives. Although our venerable was so fortunate as to escape with only a slight in jory of the wist, a sprain, or something of the kind, she was of course thrown into the greates aind, she was of course thrown into the greatest consternation. Having no companion, she imme-diately addressed berself to the gentleman nearest her, describing her approtected condition, her feel-ings of alarm for her personal asfety, and the anxi-ety that would exist in the minds of her friends, particularly a son, doing a large business in New-York, when they should hear of what had befallen

york, when they should hear of what had befallen the boat.

The gentleman remarked that he also belonged to New-York, manifested much sympathy for her, and by his pleasing address and well chosen words, gained her unreserved confidence. Also kindness excited her warmest gratitude. Her son's cad, which she had with her, would enable him to find his place of business, and if he could inform him of what had occurred to his mother, it would be conferring a great favor lodeed. This he chearfully agreed to do, as he should pass directly by his store, and it would not put him to the least inconvenience. Thereupon they parted, and the old lady was soon as a money her friends in Utica. The gentleman, also, true to his word, presented himself at the son's store in New York. The intelligence he brought was of direful import. A steamer, on which his mother was a passenger, had blown up. He was gratified to state that the lady was still alive, though destitute, from the leas of all her personal effects, purse included, and suffering from injuries received. He had the pleasure of administering to her wants, paying her physician's bill, fare, &c and presented a handome bill for payment! The money-drawer was forthwith relieved of the sum demanded, and the 'gentleman' took his eave. A short correspondence by telegraph to Utica, soon led to a correct understanding of the case, and exposed a consummate place of villary. The old lady is fond of relating her adventures on that memorable day. When asked how she escaped, "Ob, I trusted in the Lord!" Be thinks the man a very had one. She has, however, learned a lesson, and will never go traveling again without a protector.

The Convicts—The Swan sailed yesterday with the Bermonds on with the sail and the protector.

THE CONVICTS -The Swan salled yesterday

SCHOOL SITE FOR SALE .- Weobserve in another column, the "Irving Institute," at Tarrytown, advertised for sale. It is a splendid place for a first class Seminary.

MR. GREELEY-Sir . Having been su the cure of several cases of optlopsy. I beg leave, through the meetum of your philanthropic journal, to offer my ser-vices (gramit, usly) to all persons attleted with this mailg-nant disease, in this city, for one month. The remedy is othing and decisive, without ch dis, and only homosopathic dozes of medicine.

I am, sir, respectfully, TALBOT WATTS, M D 410 Greenwich-st. CONCORD, N. H. has about 8,700 inhabi

tants ; increase in ten years, 3,700. SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION AT NEW-HAVEN

American Association for the Advancemen of Aclence.

[Reported for The Tribune.]
The statement of Prof. Asson Guror in rela tion to the system of Meterological Observation now in progress in New York, and the report of Mr. B. A. Goven of Cambridge regarding the As tronomical Journal, crowded out on Tuesday, were

Prof. ARNOLD GUTOT of Cambridge made some interesting starements respecting the "System of Mettorological Observations established in the State of New York by order of the Regents of the University, in connection with and under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution." The statements were of considerable length, and were illustrated by sundry maps and diagrams. Professor Goyot has been engaged for several months past in arranging an i directing the system of Observations to be pursued throughout the Seate, and has established a very complete and effective organization. Is his opening remarks to day, he adverted to the absolute necessity of a Reform in the Metaorological observations now made in the United States, and exhibited very clearly the peculiar interest and importance, the great extent and diversity of our present territory, and the rich harvest thus preferred to well directed scientific inquiry. He urged particularly that there should be a concerted plan of meteorological observations for all the States.

In regard to New York, the delay in organing the astern to be approach. Prof. ARNOLD GUTOT of Cambridge made some

In regard to New York, the delay in organing, the system to be pursued was ascribed micholy to the impossibility of accurate investigations with the instruments in common use. Prof. G. shell movement was the procurement of new sets the manufacture of which was conducted under his own supervision. The work then common the common of the common of the propose and explained ments employed for the purpose and explained ments employed for the purpose and explained peculiarities of construction, which I will not destail. Thirty-seven stations have been estamined in the State. These have been distributed sons a be most useful, while climate, temperature, moisture, etc. have been taken into consideration in the division. In regard to New York, the delay in organing

Prof. Guyot has observed that the - arester of Prof. Guyet has observed that the "aracter of the country in the valleys and on the higher grounds, is frequently quite different, even on the arms vertical line. These circumstances have all been taken into consideration in making the divisions. The elevation of the land in New York, says the Professor, is much higher than that of any other part of the United States. In some places he found it a plateau, or table land of 1,000, 1,500, 1,700. 1,900 and even 2,000 feet above the sea. He described the physical characteristics of various regions of the State where stations have been established. In New-York City, there are 3 ste-

or - 29 Navo-Mesera Murray, Isanes, Avery, Eugles, Mocks, Isanes, Eugend-7 A petition was also presented to the General GEN PARZ - We learn that Gen Parz was well Committee, from a squad of diseatified Hunkers received at Hoboken yesterday by the military of demanding a new election, and denouncing the